

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4280. 號十二月三十日七七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1877.

日六初月二年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWALLO, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, 25, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HEINSENN & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRADA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars, RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPFUS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SAMSON, Esq.

AD. ANDER, Esq. A. MCIVOR, Esq. E. R. BELLIS, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, EWAN CAMERON, Esq.

London, BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

Notices of FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 31st of July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, March 16, 1877. ap16

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and until further notice, Mr. ADAM LIND will take Charge of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

By Order of the Managing Directors, A. MCIVOR, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 16, 1877. mc22

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURKE will conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. sc18

NOTICE.

MR. FERNAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIERS has been authorised to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMasters' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCISCO M. GONZALEZ is at this time to sign our Firm per Procuration.

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, March 15, 1877. ap2

Notices of FIRMS.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Under-signed under the name of WESTERN & BATES has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. WESTERN,

W. HULME.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

ON THE SPOT

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale).

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, \$121.40.

And,

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also,

That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$185.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc29

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING on FRIDAY Next, the 16th instant, the Steamer FOIWAN will run as a Night Boat between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving HONGKONG on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m., and CANTON on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 5.00 p.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

CAREFULLY REPAIRED, CLEANED AND ACCURATELY RATED UNDER GUARANTEE.

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDED AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'S CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers

from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"EXTRA SEC." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. ap6

mc23

POA LOK THEATRE.

A COMPANY OF CHINESE ACTORS will Perform at the above Theatre, COMMENCING TO-NIGHT until WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant (inclusive). A DRAGON will appear Every Night, and there will also be a great exhibition of Athletic Feats.

ADMISSION:

FIRST CLASS, .50 CENTS.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc23

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for CHINA and JAPAN, for JOSEPH STARKEY, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LAUNES, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN NAVIES.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap4

HONGKONG.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and Accurately RATED UNDER GUARANTEE.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. ap4

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT,

Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London, 1st January, 1877.

ERNEST WASSELL & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the Building lately occupied by the HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., under the above Style.

ERNEST WASSELL.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877. ap1

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$20,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office, Penang, on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Municipal Secretary.

Penang, Municipal Office, The 21st September, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 16 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 30 cents

## To-day's Advertisements.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

## FRIDAY.

the 23rd March, 1877, at Noon—

An Invoice Counting House Stationery, comprising: Cream and Blue Laid Post and Note Paper, Blue Laid Foolscap, Blotting Paper, Blank Account Books, Steel Pens, Pencils, Inkstands, Rulers, Paint Boxes, &c.

Cash Boxes, Trays, Watch Glasses, Wall Paper, Felt Hats, Silk Umbrellas, Towels.

Also,

Iron Chests.

20 boxes California Apples.

3

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, with a charge of 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 20, 1877. mc23

## Now Ready.

## THE CHINA REVIEW, No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

## CONTENTS.

Essay on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 162.)

Deer-Stalking in China.

Chinese Dentistry.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 182.)

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

A Chinese Hornbook.

The Law of Inheritance.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

Watching Spirits.

Chinese Folk-lore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.

Platina English.

Goethe's "Werther" in China.

Chinese Music.

White Ants.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ALDEN BESS, American barque, Captain S. Neves.—Rosario & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. G. Schwerdt.—Molchers & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL, British barque, Captain Wm. Sivewright.—Siemens & Co.

MYTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain David Plumier.—Siemens & Co.

ORANGE GROVE, British barque, Captain A. Longmuir.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PANOLA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. B. W. Lumb.—Landatain & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 19, Glory, Siamese barque, 448, Thompson, Bangkok Feb. 15, Rice and Sapanwood.—CHINESE.

March 20, Louise, German three-masted schooner, 245, Schierstort, Haiphong March 7, General—EDWARD SCHELHASE & Co.

March 20, Shen chi, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

March 20, Elida, German barque, 555, John Winters, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Jan. 24, Coal.—Gas COMPANY.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 20, Siamese Crown, for Bangkok.

20, Lourdon Castle, for Shanghai.

20, Ningpo, for Swatow.

20, Benarity, for Saigon.

20, Agamemnon, for Shanghai.

20, Bicai Yuen, for Amoy & Shanghai.

20, Alaska, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

20, Penguin, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

20, Aratoon Asper, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

20, Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne & Sydney.

20, Flushing, for Saigon.

## CLEARED.

Yest. for Coast Ports.

Edward James, for Portland (Oregon).

Elene, for Keeling.

Siamese, for San Francisco.

Sign, for Iloilo.

Itazu, for Tientsin.

Bua Cao, for Bangkok.

Onyava, for Chefoo.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Elida, from Newcastle, 2 cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per Alaska, for Yokohama, Mr. W. H. Preston, Two Misses Preston, and 4 Servants. For San Francisco, Messrs Fanning, G. F. Kutz, R. Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Spear, and 8 Chinese.

Per Aratoon Asper, for Singapore, Capt. M. Macaravil, A. L. S. del Aguila, A. San S. Cowasjee, M. Powe, 15 deck, and 400 Chinese.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne, Mr. Onslow.

Per Agamemnon, for Shanghai, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, and 80 Chinese.

Per Penguin, for Singapore, 2 European and 400 Chinese.

Per Siamese Crown, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per Lourdon Castle, for Shanghai, 8 European, and 3 Chinese.

Per Benarity, for Saigon, 120 Chinese.

Per Hengtien Yuen, for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

## PASSENGERS.

To DEPART.

Per Iraz, for Tientsin, 1 Chinese.

Per Bua Cao, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per Onward, for Chefoo, 3 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Siamese barque Glory reports: First part fine weather with E.N.E. and N.E. winds down the Gulf, from 20th (off Pulo Obis) to March 7, strong N.E. winds (to Pulo Sapata); latter part from there N.E. and Easterly winds to arrival.

The German barque Elida reports: Left Newcastle on the 24th January, 1877, at 3 p.m., strong N.E. wind blowing at the time, variable winds for three days, S.E. trade from 32 to 24 South, then moderate Easterly wind to 17 South. In 17 S. 162 E. (2nd February) experienced strong gales from East to South, wind veering westerly with high cross sea, ship kept before the wind with lower fore topsail. Light N.W. winds with equally weather and much rain to 8 S. and 17 E., thence to Equator weather more moderate (winds variable).

Elida crossed on the 23rd February, in 169.20 E., 5 days dead calm. Obtained N.E. trades in lat. 1 N. which were carried to lat. 19 N. long. 128 E. Since leaving the Ladrones had had three north-easterly gales—commencing at the N.W. and travelling to the N.E.—with a short high cross sea. Ship now on two occasions. Entered Bashi Channel and sighted Formosa on the 16th March—arrived for fifteen hours. Since then light easterly winds—arrived at Hongkong 20th March—55 days' passage.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, March 22.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, March 23.—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

MONDAY, March 26.—

9 a.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge. Goods per London Castle undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, March 29.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Ground, at Queen's Road East.

TUESDAY, April 5.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Yesso, leaves for Coast Ports.

## Tenders Close.

11 a.m.—Tenders for Treasury Bills received by the Assistant Commissary General.

## THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

## IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUIREMENTS, TOILET EXQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonk Water, Gingerade, Potash Water, Samparap Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactury is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet ANADYR will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 22nd Inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saloon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania; Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked Paid to Galle only; they will go from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.—

Wednesday, 21st Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage; until 11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877. mc22

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet KASHGAR will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 29th Inst.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.—

Wednesday, 28th Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 29th Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 45 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, March 16, 1877. mc29

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet BELGIC will be despatched on TUESDAY,

the 3rd April, with Mails to

Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

ant, who handed him \$3. This was on the 14th, and on the 18th he made a further payment of \$1.—Sheik Amer was recalled and stated he had no knowledge whatever of Yacoo, had never had any conversation with him; nor did he ever give the 1st defendant \$3. He bought one bottle on the 15th and paid \$1 for it, and on the 18th he got two other bottles paying \$1 for them.—The 1st defendant was fined \$20, and the 2nd discharged.

## OBSTRUCTION.

The proprietor of the Novelty Iron Works was summoned by Sergt. Perry for obstructing the public street by setting out and leaving iron tanks, boilers, &c., on the public thoroughfare, to the obstruction thereof. The case was adjourned till the 23rd instant, owing to the absence of Capt. Bands in Canton.

## A TIGER SCARE.

Wong Anga and Young Ashun, Chin-chew coolies, were brought up for being suspicious characters. Inspector Cameron stated that on the evening of the 19th inst. he left the Station, accompanied by Chinese Constable 183. They went along the road between Mong-kok and Sam-seoy-po in Chinese territory. They watched by the way-side until 7.30 p.m., when they saw the defendants coming from the direction of the boundary line. The Inspector called out to them, whereupon the 1st defendant threw down something. They were seized hold of, and when searched was made by the Chinese looking by means of a lantern, a fruit-knife was found about the place where the 1st defendant had thrown something.—The 1st defendant stated that he lived at Sam-seoy-po and that he was on his way to Yow-mah-te to get payment of some money from a lime burner. As there had been several persons robbed, he took the knife with him for protection. When the Inspector came suddenly from his place of concealment and made a spring at him, he thought he had fallen in with a tiger, and trembled so much that he dropped the knife. The 2nd defendant stated that he was a gardener near the Kowloon Dock, and that he was in no way in the 1st defendant's company. Remanded till the 22nd inst. for enquiry.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)  
20th March, 1877.

Lee Si Fan v. Lo Hing Chee, \$8.—This was a claim by a Chinese doctor for medical attendance on the defendant for the cure of certain diseases, and for medicine supplied. From the plaintiff's own version, it appeared that he had undertaken to cure the plaintiff of these diseases for \$12, of which \$8 were to be for medicine and the rest for medical services. The defendant had paid the \$8 in advance but would not pay the rest, the ground of objection being that he had not been cured, and that the plaintiff refused to attend on him any more, so that he had to engage another doctor, under whose treatment he was now recovering.

The plaintiff admitted that the defendant was not perfectly cured, but that he would have continued to receive attendance from him, if he had paid for his services in proportion to the progress of cure he had made, as stipulated in the original agreement. In answer to the Court, the plaintiff stated that he prescribed a powder to the defendant, the component parts of which were China-root, musk, bear's gall, gentian, pearl in powder, &c., &c.

The defendant stated that the agreement of \$12 was perfectly correct, and of this sum he had paid \$3 in advance. He would not pay the plaintiff because he had not cured him and refused to attend on him any more. One of his complaints had not been treated at all, and although the month's time had elapsed, his cutaneous disease was far from being cured, and in support of this assertion, he pulled up his sleeve, and showed his lower arm. He had therefore to resort to another Chinese doctor, under whose treatment he was now recovering.

His Lordship asked him why he did not go to a European doctor, who could cure him at once, but he replied that he did not know where to go.

His Lordship asked him why he did not go to the Hospital, and whether he would like to go there.

Defendant said he would prefer to remain in the hands of a Chinese doctor.

His Lordship then directed him to be taken to the Chinese Hospital for examination by a Chinese doctor, to see how far he was cured. Mr. Chon Tai Kwong then attended the party to the Tung Wah Hospital. On his return he brought with him a Chinese doctor from the Hospital, who reported that the defendant was only 8/10th cured. He further stated that the remedies prescribed by the plaintiffs were proper remedies—remedies usually employed in such cases, adding that it all depended on circumstances. The complaint could be cured in one month.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant, holding that the plaintiff had not performed his contract, inasmuch as he had failed to cure the defendant within the stipulated month. He would advise the plaintiff in future not to make such foolish contracts; he must not limit himself to cure a man within a given time, but within a reasonable time only.

The pseudo-doctor left the Court quite discomfited, having had to pay the costs as well.

Wong Asam v. Schneider, \$8.—The plaintiff sued for wages for scraping the deck of the German barque *Le Beau Lieu*, of which the defendant is the master. The defendant paid the \$8 into Court, but claimed a set-off of \$7.50, for the value of a woollen table-cloth, which he avowed the plaintiff had spoiled by upsetting an ink-stand on it. The table-cover was produced and exhibited; its marks of ink-stains. The defendant stated that when the plaintiff came for his money, he counted out the dollars on a stable, but in the plaintiff's eagerness to reach them, he upset the ink-stand and damaged the cover. Thereupon the defendant took back the dollars, and informed the plaintiff that he must bring a new cover before he would be paid. The plaintiff, on the other hand averred that it was the defendant himself who had spilled the ink on the table-cover. Neither party, however, produced any witnesses, and his Lordship said he could not decide the case without witnesses; but it was unfair that the plaintiff should be made to pay for a new cover in place of one which had been in use for ten months and had old stains in it, given if he had paid the \$8. However,

there was no evidence to show who was the cause of this accident. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Che Afat v. Lowe, \$6.73.—This was a claim for wages as a servant. The defendant was formerly employed, it appeared, on board the *Arricton Apear*, but was now an employe on board the night steamer *Poucan*. As the steamer had gone up to Canton last evening, the defendant was not in attendance, but was represented by Mr. J. R. White, the proprietor of the Siag Hotel. From what he knew of the case, the plaintiff had applied for permission to go on leave about Chinese New Year time, but as Mrs. Lowe was sick at the time and the defendant was the only person who could be sent for the doctor, leave was refused him. Nevertheless, he went away and did not return till five days afterwards, and was told to go away. The plaintiff, however, contended that he had asked leave for five days, and was told he could go only for three days. When he came back after three days, he was turned away, and without the payment of his wages.

His Lordship said he must have the defendant here to defend the case, and adjourned it till to-morrow at 11 a.m.

C. F. Grossmann v. Cassumbhoy, \$83.07.—This case was adjourned till next Tuesday. Mr. Dennis appeared for the plaintiff.

## China.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

We are informed on excellent authority that certain very great improvements are in contemplation at Woosung. It is said that arrangements are pending for a large pontoon to be run out into deep water, in order that the mail-steamer may come alongside to discharge passengers and mails, who will be sent on by special mail-train from Woosung station to Shanghai. The cargo, of course, will be brought up river in the usual way. We hear that the average profits of the railway are now estimated at about a thousand taels a month.

If any of our friends are at all doubtful of the existence of infanticide in China—and some people really have their doubts upon the subject—we can only recommend them to read the long, tedious, dreary Code of Regulations for the government of a sort of Infant Protection Society, with which the *Si-pao* has been filling its columns for the last week or so. These rules are of the most uninteresting nature, and it is surprising that the editor does not select some rather more entertaining article to be translated; still they have this value, that they prove that infanticide is not an uncommon crime in China, and that it is so far recognised by the authorities as to be made the subject of special preventive provisions. It is remarkable that these rules only apply to babies who are newly born. By the time children are a few months old, and are able to smile and say "wa-wa"—by which generic name, indeed, they are frequently known—it is supposed that they will have so far endeared themselves to their parents as to render any prohibitions unnecessary.

PEKING.

March 5th, 1877.

The somewhat stagnant atmosphere of our winter existence, pending the arrival of the steamers which was announced yesterday, was relieved lately by an event which, though regarded by the wise among us with mingled feelings, is on the whole of an exceedingly ludicrous description. In order to give this event its proper historical bearings I must begin with the assertion of a principle well-known to the Chinese, viz. that there is a certain amount of fight in the air which, like the hidden fire of the earth, must be discharged at some point or other. Now the pacification of Chafoo was very naturally followed by the growl of distant thunder in the foreign diplomatic air in Peking, and the postponement of hostilities between Russia and Turkey seems to have brought their tempest in a teapot to a head, and the result has been a discharge of electricity. On the morning of the 20th ult. the Spanish Minister and his Secretary stood in a courtyard 25 paces apart from each other and did their, and there, under the august presidency of two pairs of seconds furnished by the French and German legations, fire six rounds of pistol shot at each other without any other effect than a considerable agitation of the nerves of the would-be homicide; whether this agitation was caused by the concussion following the reports or had some other origin is uncertain. Before the 7th and final round the combatants lessened the distance between them to 20 paces, and this time, probably through some tremor imparted to the hand by excessive rage or some other emotion, one of the shots took effect in the trousers of one of the gentlemen, causing a slight flesh wound underneath. Such a combat certainly deserves to be celebrated in verse, and after some trouble I have found a stanza which comes up to the occasion:

Tweedledum and Tweedledee,

Went out to fight a battle,

For Tweedledum said Tweedledee,

Had spoilt his nice new rattle.

If you wish to know how the combatants felt during the preparation for the combat I must refer you to that delightful book "Alice behind the looking glass," where you will find an animated description of the feelings of the two renowned champions mentioned above while harnessing for the battle. The Chinese are naturally much exercised in mind at this extraordinary procedure on the part of so-called Christians. The only effect of which I can hear is, that the authorities think that if Spanish artillery is so impotent, they need not dread the arrival of the fleet said to be under way for these shores.—*Shanghai Courier.*

TIENTSIN.

March 6th, 1877.

Navigation was tried open on the night of the 1st-2nd of March by the *Fing-ling*, which was speedily followed by the *Haining*, and many others, until the wind was covered with goods from end to end, and shows no sort of symptoms that the trade of this port is at an end.

The recent mutiny among the soldiers appears to be one of those characteristic Chinese incidents which one understands less as he investigates it longer. The Chinese on his tour of inquiry is reported to have interviewed General Chou, absolutely without auditors, so that no one even professes to know what was said. It is also reported that the Chinese aggressively went through all the camps entirely alone, to investigate for himself, and as he has not confided his conclusions to any one, no one knows what they are. Two quite opposite theories of the case are now held. On these

the first is that it was an unimportant affair, involving only a few hundred men, and of no political significance whatever. The other, which is held by those who know most of the little that is actually certain, is to the effect that the plot was a wide one, and fell short of its successful execution only by an accident, while the city of Tientsin enjoyed a narrow and eminently providential escape. In any case it is evident that when soldiers mutiny, there remains no defence for the state. Some are disposed to connect this affair not only with the Kiao-hui, but also with an alleged plan to reorganise a rebellion on a large scale. The behaviour of these southern troops, and especially their manner of talking for some time past, is known to have been most disrespectful and outrageous, even in the presence of their officers. They are largely men of bad character, and many of them are desperadoes—most unsatisfactory material for an army. The public would be delighted to learn the lesson of this singular event, if they could ascertain what that lesson is.

## Japan.

(Cosmopolitan Press, March 7th.)

We continue to have numerous enquiries about the Balloon recently mentioned in these columns as having been seen to cross the harbour but really beyond giving insertion to the paragraph as received from a contributor, whom we have invariably in the past found reliable, we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the incident, though it is said to have been confirmed by statements of those residing on Sagaramatsu Hill, whose avocations lead them to take an interest in the arrivals and departures of shipping, and to cast their eyes seawards in the morning. Shanghai savans, we learn from the medical attendant of one of the Mail Steamers, seemed to entertain no doubt on the subject, and theories that it may have been the balloon mentioned in the Home papers as about to start on a voyage round the world, which from meeting with adverse winds, or for other reasons may have shaped its course across the Russian instead of the American continent.

## RAID ON GAMBLERS AT SHANGHAI.

The Mixed Court and its immediate neighbourhood presented an unusual spectacle yesterday forenoon (March 14). The sixty gamblers captured by the Police in a raid made on Monday night, upon a house, or rather series of houses, in the Woo-hoo Road, were taken before the Chinese Magistrate Chen and W. D. Spence, Esq., and the Court and its precincts were speedily crowded by many hundreds of spectators, the majority of whom evidently belonged to the native city. Most of the prisoners were also from the city, and included the Chahsien's head-runner and one of his clerks, a military mandarin of some rank, a banker, several bank clerks, a tappau, a tea-merchant from a Peking college, four wealthy pawnbrokers, several actors, and numerous tradesmen, boys, and coolies. The premises in which the prisoners were captured were described as being the most extensive ever used for gambling purposes in the Settlements. They consisted of several native houses, between which communication had been made by removing portions of the wooden partitions. It is computed that there were literally hundreds of gamblers engaged in play when the Police effected their surprise, and the stampede that ensued was extraordinary. The gamblers flew in all directions, breaking windows, doors, and furniture, and tumbling over each other, in their desperate efforts to escape. Some of them got into bed and pretended to be asleep. Their numbers of course impeded the speedy exit of many, and the work of tying queues together went merrily on until sixty-four were in captivity. The seizure soon became known in the surrounding labyrinth of streets and alleys, and the denizens thereof rushed forth in thousands, flocking to the scene with yells and shouts that for some time made it anything but pleasant for Messrs. Penfold and Stripling, and their small force of seven foreign and about the same number of native constables. Much difficulty was experienced in forcing a way with the prisoners through the crowd, which closed around so persistently and yelled so threateningly, that it looked as if an attempt at rescue was imminent. At an expenditure of much muscle, however, the Central Station was at length reached, and the prisoners quickly locked in the cells.—It having been represented to Chen that if the prisoners were fined, the money could be devoted to the relief of the famine-stricken population of Shantung, he inflicted fines amounting in the aggregate about \$1,300. To this sum must be added \$150.00 Mexican, 12,000 cash, some bank orders, the value of four watches, four gold rings, and other property found on the prisoners or in the houses, and all of which were ordered to be confiscated, making in the whole, probably nearly \$1,500. The crush in Court was intense, and the interest in the case very great, when the reporter of the *Si-pao* got on the bench in his excitement, where he had quite a nice view of everything till he caught the eagle eye of Chen. "Who are you?" roared the magistrate. "Please, Sir, I'm a reporter to the *Si-pao*!" "Si-pao be—" was the retort, "get down out of there! You newspaper fellows are too impudent; even the *Si-pao* staff ought not to be so forward!" This order was received with much satisfaction by the audience, and the case proceeded. After a long conversation between the magistrate and Mr. Spence it was determined that the punishment should be by fine, the proceeds to go to the relief of the Shantung sufferers. Fourteen of the most respectable of the sixty-four were first dealt with; Yuan Chin-yin, the Che-hsien's runner, was offered the alternative of a fine or deportation with the loss of his lucrative position. He at once offered \$100, which was scouted by the bench, the Assessor holding out for \$600. After much haggling he was knocked down at \$300. The four pawn-brokers offered \$60, were condemned in \$200 each, but eventually knocked down at \$100 each. The Ipaos of district No. 12 knocked under at \$100. The proprietor of the gambling house could not be got, but Li A-sai, proprietor of the neighbouring house, was a fair game, and the Assessor let him off at \$100; a very good bargain. Two bankers' clerks held out for forty dollars, but they eventually had to pay fifty. The foreign store-keepers unlocted and took off their persons a native bank order for the £4,762 which he had to forfeit for his freedom; he parted with it with great regret. Three more unfortunate were knocked down for twenty dollars each. There were all huddled into Court together. Their joint property amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, four copper ones, two watches, four gold rings, and one ear-ring, it was confiscated for the good of their afflicted countrymen. They volunteered one dollar each; the magistrate suggested three and Mr. Spence wanted ten. After a spirited auction they came slowly up and were eventually released at \$5 per head—their sentence being unfortunately pronounced when some were offering eight and nine. Substantial justice on the whole was meted out, and a welcome addition to the Shantung relief fund received. The case occupied four hours on the bench, and both Chinese and English seemed much exhausted.—*Abridged from the "News" and "Courier."*

that in a hand-to-hand fight he can look all before him. He knows ever, celebrated author in the three kingdoms, despises most of them, and wonders how any one can read their works, for he cannot. It is indeed soon evident that in the last particular he tells the truth. How far his other stories are to be believed you cannot easily decide. On the whole, however, he is a more agreeable companion than the ar imitative voyager, a man who always takes the other side, whatever may be your view, who invariably breaks down in the main point of his argument, and seldom fails to forget before he has done which was the side he originally undertook to support. Then there is the serious traveller, who makes it a business to go abroad, who would not visit any country without an object, who abhors deeply as he tells you he has to get to Japan before the middle of January, as it is his duty, evidently a painful one, to investigate the history and practice of Go-han in its native country. You cannot play chess with him because he knows every gambit and opening, and tells you, when you make your third move, that he will checkmate you in twenty-one or twenty-two moves, as the case may be. He has made whilst a special study, and informs you that when he lived in India he hired a native at as much a month to play double dummy with him. He contrasts well with the young lady who travels for no earthly reason, who does not know exactly where she is going, or whence she is coming, who begins the *Last Days of Pompeii* on the first afternoon of the voyage and gets well into the second chapter by the time she lands, under the impression that she will be able to make up with the young lady who travels for no earthly reason, who does not know exactly where she is going, or whence she is coming, who begins the *Last Days of Pompeii* on the first afternoon of the voyage and gets well into the second chapter by the time she lands, under the impression that she will be able to make up with the young lady who travels for no earthly reason, who does not know exactly where she is going, or whence she is coming, who begins the *Last Days of Pompeii* on the first afternoon of the voyage and gets well into the second chapter by the time she lands, under the impression that she will be able to make up with the young lady who travels 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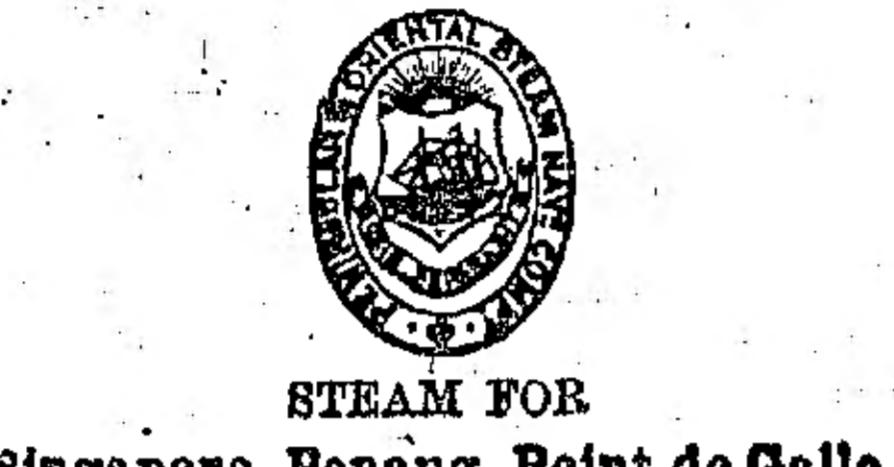
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